The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1909. NO 39.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE -

The Farmers National Bank
OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

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J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

IN SEVEN YEARS.

What Has Been Done by the Rosemont Cemetery Company Within the Past Decade.

COMPANY IS NOW IN FINE SHAPE.

There was a time when Rosemont Cemetery was not the most attractive spot to be found. In fact it was more or less neglected, and not much care was taken of it. Some years ago the entrance was improved by the erection of a residence for the sexton.

It was not until seven years ago, when William R. Ringrose was elected Superintendent, that things began to look different. Col. Freeze and he took matters in hand, and from that time on, improvements were made both in outward appearance, and in financial management, until today the company has money at interest, and the grounds are beautifully kept.

Mr. Ringrose was elected Superintendent on September 1st, 1902. At that time there was paid to him the sum of $145.54, which was all the money the company possessed. Its liabilities were a $2000 mortgage, with $300 of unpaid interest; and a floating debt of about $500.

Today these debts are all paid, and there is an invested fund of about $1800.00.

The cash receipts of the company for the past seven years have been as follows:

For year ending Sept. 1,	1903	$2551.18
" " " "	1904	3495.93
" " " "	1905	3405.91
" " " "	1906	3999.13
" " " "	1907	4277.32
" " " "	1908	3989.07
" " " "	1909	4527.08

With this money the debts have all been paid; the new cemetery has been paid for; a handsome new office building at the cemetery entrance has been erected at a cost of $2000; an iron fence has been erected on First street at a cost of $642; a stone walk costing $225 has been laid; a new drive through the cemetery has been made, costing $225; a steam plant has been installed in the sexton's house, costing $285.87; the house has been painted, which cost $76.87; and a draft of all the lots in the cemetery has been made at an expense of about $100. It involved the measurement and survey of every lot, and took much time and labor.

With this draft the Superintendent is able to locate any lot desired at a moment's notice, where before it required a search through the cemetery.

There is on hand and all paid for, nearly $600 worth of slate vaults for grave linings.

It was discovered by Col. Freeze and Mr. Ringrose, by an examination of the books, that there were many lots on which little or nothing had been paid by the purchaser. A systematic plan of collection was instituted, and nearly every lot was fully paid for, thus realizing many hundreds of dollars for the company.

Another very proper plan was adopted by making a charge of a dollar a year for the care of each lot Theretofore many graves were uncared for, no attention being given them except what the sexton gave them. Now each lot owner is asked for a dollar, and the result is two or three hundred dollars in the aggregate, and the company cares for all graves, and keeps the grounds in fine order.

Another innovation is the keeping of a complete record of every burial, with the name, age, cause of death, date of death and burial, of the deceased.

For all of these changes and improvements the credit is due to the managers who authorized them, and to William R. Ringrose who has so well carried them out.

That the great majority of the lot owners are well satisfied with the management of the old board, and with Superintendent Ringrose, was attested by the result of the election on Monday last.

Mr. Ringrose will undoubtedly be reappointed to the position that he has filled so well.

ROSEMONT.

Second Election on Monday Resulted in a Great Victory for the Old Board.

THE LARGEST VOTE EVER POLLED.

The second election for managers of Rosemont Cemetery Company was held at the office of Col. J. G. Freeze on Monday afternoon. At the regular election held two weeks ago, but seven of the eleven managers were elected, there being a tie vote on the other four.

In such a case the by-laws provide for another election, and accordingly September 27th was appointed, the vote to be for four managers to make up the required number.

The members of the old board who were candidates for re-election were C. A. Kleim, W. R. Ringrose, W. O. Holmes and C. S. Furman. The candidates of the opposition were William Shutt, Frank Kashner, John W. Harman and Thos. Gunther.

The result of the election was 320 for Kleim, Ringrose, Holmes and Furman, and 169 for the new candidates. The seven previously elected are Col. Freeze, W. H. Hidlay, S. F. Peacock, Frank Ikeler, John Scott, G. G. Baker, and Geo. A McKelvy.

The regular meeting of the new board will be held next Monday night.

A NEW PIPE ORGAN.

In addition to the many extensive improvements now being made at the Reformed Church, a fine pipe organ will soon be installed, which will add to the beauty of the interior, and greatly enrich the service.

The organ will be presented to the church by Mrs. M. E. Ent as a memorial. It will come from the factory of R. Midmer & Son, of Brooklyn, who built the Episcopal and Methodist organs.

This will be the second organ presented to this congregation by Mrs. Ent. Some years ago she and her mother, Mrs. Petriken, donated a large Vocaleon as a memorial to Mrs. Ent's daughter.

The new pastor, Rev. Mr. Slough is expected here this week.

GONE TO TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Freshman class at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn, has sixty-five members. Among them is Ethelbert Talbot Smith, son of Dr. and Mrs. E. Franklin Smith of New York.

Dr. Smith is a son of Mrs. Nettie Smith formerly of this town, and a great nephew of Mrs. Judge Elwell. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of the late Col. Samuel Knorr. Both are well known here.

—COMPTROLLER'S CALL.—

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business September 1st, 1909.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Bonds - -	$100,000.00	Capital Stock, -	$100,000.00
Loans and Investments - -	562,806.99	Surplus and Profits	61,466.71
Furniture and Fixtures - -	8,000.00	Circulation - -	100,000.00
Cash and Reserve	107,723.69	Bank Deposits, -	7,907.67
		Individual Deposits	509,156.30
	$778,530.68		$778,530.68

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President

SEPTEMBER COURT.

Large Amount of Routine Business Transacted, and Many in Attendance.

LONG CRIMINAL LIST.

September court opened on Monday with all the Judges present. Up to Thursday the following routine work had been done:

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Mary Moser and Clara Ball, surety of the peace cases, the Court fixed Saturday morning for a hearing.

Fred Ikeler presented the report of the viewers in favor of a county bridge between Hemlock and Montour townships which was confirmed nisi and will be presented to the Grand Jury today.

In the case of George J. Vanderslice vs. Irondale Electric Light Company, amendment to the declaration in the case was allowed.

C. J. Fisher presented the report of viewers in favor of bridge in Franklin township near Bucher's store which was confirmed nisi.

In the estate of Mary A. Sarley, deceased, Alex. C. Jackson presented the return of sale for confirmation nisi.

The bond of H. D. Miller, tax collector of Mifflin township, was presented by C. E. Kreisher and approved by the Court.

Wm. Chrisman presented the return to the order of sale in the estate of Alice E. Kile, decd., for confirmation nisi. He also presented petition for a subpoena in divorce in the case of Annie L. Bittenbender vs. H. W. Bittenbender. The subpoena was awarded.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Kerschner, of Millville, whom it was alleged in a petition presented by Mr. Chrisman, was unable to manage his estate, the Court was requested to appoint a trustee to take charge of the same. It was decided to hear the matter before a jury to be selected from those in attendance at Court.

In the case of Evaline Rupert, assignee of W. H. Brooke vs. W. T. Davis, on motion of C. W. Miller an appearance was allowed to be entered.

J. L. Evans, Esq., presented the return to the order of sale in the estate of Jacob Hart, deceased, for confirmation nisi.

Clem R. Weiss, Esq., presented his report as auditor in the estate of David and Hester L. Shaffer for confirmation nisi.

The return to the order of sale in the estate of John Bittenbender, deceased, was presented by C. E. Kriesher, Esq., and confirmed nisi. In the estate of Elias Leiby, decd, the order of sale was continued.

Upon a petition presented by E. J. Flynn, Esq., private sale of the real estate of George W. Davis, late of Centralia, deceased, was ordered and the bond was approved.

An application was presented for a charter for the Orthodox Catholic church at Centralia, John G. Freeze, Esq., the master, who had heard the evidence, recommended it in his report to the Court.

In the case of Bridget Dunleavy vs. Annie Grant et al, partition in equity, Mr. Flynn presented a petition for a judgment "pro confesso" and for the appointment of a master.

In the matter of the license of T. J. Madden in Centralia, a petition was presented signed by the owner of the premises asking for a rule to show cause why the license should not be transferred without Madden's consent. The petition repre-

[Continued on page 8]

THE FISHER CASE.

Will Be Argued Before Supreme Court Next Week.

The Henry Fisher murder case will be again argued before the Supreme Court. Probably no murder case in the history of Northumberland county has attracted the widespread attention that the Fisher case has and the outcome of the coming argument before the highest tribunal in the state will be eagerly looked for. Fisher was first tried for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Klinger in September, 1907. An appeal was made by his attorneys and the higher court in May, 1908, reversed the judgment of the lower court and ordered a new trial. The second trial took place in September, 1908, when the verdict was once more against the defendant. His lawyers took exception to the verdict in the last trial and base their reasons for a new trial on twelve assignments of error, including introduction of improper evidence and the separate and gross misconduct of the jury during the trial. The arguments will be presented to the Supreme Court during the week of Monday, October 4th.

IKELER—WARNER.

At high noon on Wednesday, September 29th, 1909, occurred the marriage of Miss Laura F. Warner, daughter of Dr. J. Dimock Warner, of Jonestown, to Mr. J. Harold Ikeler, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Ikeler, of Greenwood township.

The ceremony was performed at the bride's home, by Rev. J. W. Diggles, rector of St. Paul's church, Bloomsburg, in the presence of members of the two families. There were no attendants. The Mendelssohn Wedding March was played by Miss Jessie C. Ikeler, sister of the bridegroom, as the couple entered the parlor.

Ferns and cut flowers were the decorations. The bride was attired in a very becoming traveling suit. Many beautiful gifts were bestowed upon the bride by her legion of friends, among the gifts being some fine solid silver from the choir of St. Paul's church, of which she had been a member for many years.

Both of these young people are well known, and deservedly popular among their acquaintances. For nearly two years Miss Warner was a very efficient assistant in the business office of THE COLUMBIAN.

Leaving Bloomsburg on the 6:05 Lackawanna train, Mr. and Mrs. Ikeler went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and other points in New York. On their return they will reside with Mr. Ikeler's parents near Millville, for the present.

Those present at the wedding were Rev. J. W. Diggles, Bloomsburg; Dr. J. D. Warner, Miss Nelle Warner, Mr. and Mrs. K S. Warner, Jonestown; Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Ikeler, Misses Jessie and Irene Ikeler, Millville; Mrs. Frank Steadman and daughter, Sara Louise, Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Frey and son Herbert, Wilkes-Barre; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wilson and son Edward, Bloomsburg.

The best wishes of a large circle of friends follow this bridal pair as they enter upon the matrimonial sea.

THE LAST GAME.

The last base ball game of the season will be played on the Carpet Mill grounds on Saturday, October 2, at 3:30, between Recreation and Shickshinny teams.

International Clothes Are The Finest In America.

THIS statement is based on the fact that they clothe more men than any tailor in the world.

¶ They would not have the largest trade if their clothes were not the finest.

Samples now on display—to measure only, and at popular prices.

$12 to $40

The finest there is in ready to wear clothes.

We are leaders in Boy's Suits.

2.50 TO 8.00

Stetson Hats For Fall
Adler's Gloves For Fall
Cluett Shirts For Fall
Luzerne Underwear For Fall
L. and W. Trousers For Fall

TOWNSEND'S CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THINGS ALL RIGHT FOR THE MACHINE

Legislation Session of 1903 an Orgie of Corruption.

SISSON AND STOBER TOOLS

Republican Nominees Supported All the Iniquitous Legislation Introduced In the Interest of the Party Bosses.

The session of the legislature of 1903 opened auspiciously for the machine managers. The insurgent force which prevented the election of Quay in 1899 and a remnant of which caused some annoyance during the session of 1901 had been entirely obliterated in the election of 1902, when Pennypacker fooled them all; the Democratic minority had been reduced almost to a negligible quantity and the outlook for "good stealing" was exceptionally bright. The machine traders were present in full force, moreover, and the promise was that everything would go their way.

Probably no measure considered during the session attracted as much public notice as the Salus-Grady libel bill, commonly known as the "press muzzler," read in place in the senate by Mr. Grady, of Philadelphia, on April 7. The echo of Quay's voice pleading the statute of limitations in a Philadelphia criminal court had scarcely died out. All the machine leaders ascribed Quay's trouble to the newspapers and they were resentful. But their plans to stifle the freedom of the press met courageous and consistent opposition at every stage, and the bill had to be amended twice, postponed once and recommitted once before it got through the senate finally. On April 9, however, this sinister result was achieved, both Sisson and Stober voting for it in every form and at every stage. The final vote is recorded on page 1917 of the Journal of the Senate, though falsely indexed, for the purpose of confusing inquirers, no doubt, as on page 1828.

The session of 1903 was conspicuous for its raids on the treasury in the shape of multiplying offices and increasing the salaries of public officials. Among the incursions along those lines were the bill to increase the salaries of judges, in contempt of the constitution, Sisson and Stober both voting in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 3, page 1627. The bill to increase the number of clerks and other employes and the salaries in the office of the attorney general, Sisson and Stober both voting for the measure. Senate Journal, 1903, page 958. The bill to create a bureau of elevator inspectors, which was simply a device to create a number of new and expensive offices to be filled by party pensioners, Sisson and Stober voted together for this measure. Senate Journal, 1903, page 662.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to erect a monument on the capitol grounds to perpetuate the memory of the late Simon Cameron excited more contempt than indignation, because the public was confident that it would fail. It passed the senate on Jan. 22, however, with the votes of Sisson and Stober in favor of it. Senate Journal, 1903, page 343.

The act of 1901 having served its purpose of permitting the machine politicians to acquire such electric railway franchises as they desired or could handle, for the time being, a bill was introduced during the session of 1903, modifying that measure. The new bill provided that before a charter for an electric or trolley railroad should issue from the state department the governor, secretary of state and attorney general should certify that it was necessary. That absurd proposition passed the senate finally on April 9, Sisson and Stober voting for it. Senate Journal, 1903, page 1827.

The Pennsylvania railroad had been carrying a white elephant for a number of years which was increasingly troublesome. When it acquired the control of the canals of the state, conditions were imposed under which it might have been required to maintain these waterways, and it had tried in various ways to relieve itself of this burden and menace.

During the session of 1903 two or three expedients were invoked. One was an act to authorize corporations to sell and transfer franchises and property to other corporations. Sisson and Stober voted for the bill. Senate Journal, 1903, page 910. It was subsequently vetoed by Governor Pennypacker, who liked to keep fresh in the corporate mind the fact that he had power.

The result was achieved sussequently in another bill, entitled "A further supplement to an act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroads," which passed the senate finally on March 31, Sisson and Stober voting in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1903, page 1365.

One of the pet iniquities of the session of 1903 was Senator Grady's refrigerator bill. The purpose of that measure was to enable a syndicate of machine politicians to acquire a monopoly of the refrigerating business in the cities. No man can estimate the evil of such a condition. Butchers, dealers in vegetables and in fact men in every line of business would be at the mercy of such a corporation and pestilence and death would be inevitable. Yet under the spur of the party boss that infamous bill passed the senate finally, Sisson and Stober voting for it. Senate Journal, 1903, page 661.

Several attempts were made during the session of 1903 to create a monopoly with control of the water powers of the state. Such an iniquity would be scarcely less in evil consequences than the Grady enterprise. Two of these were in the form of senate bills and another in the shape of a house bill which came over to the senate for concurrence. Sisson and Stober supported all these sinister schemes. There were a number of insurance bills introduced during the session in pursuance of the plans of the insurance lobby operating in New York and Pennsylvania, which subsequently led to investigations in both states. Sisson and Stober voted for all of them.

The judicial salary bill, which increased the expenses of the courts more than half a million dollars a year was enacted during the session of 1903, Sisson and Stober voting for it, though it clearly violated the constitution of the state, and they were sworn to "support, obey and defend" that instrument. Senate Journal, 1903, page 1627.

Another attempt was made to raid the treasury through the courts by a law retiring judges at a certain age on full pay. This would have cost the people a quarter of a million dollars a year if it had passed. On final passage in the senate Sisson and Stober voted for it. Senate Journal, 1903, page 1075.

There were also three bills creating new judges considered during the session of 1903, and Sisson and Stober voted for two of them. Senate Journal, 1903, pages 1711 and 1712. The other didn't reach a roll call or, it is safe to say, they would have voted for it.

During the session of 1903 there were introduced into the senate a number of labor bills or measures in the interest of organized labor. The coal regions were especially concerned in legislation of this sort. These bills were referred to the committee on mines and mining, of which Senator Heidelbaugh, of Lancaster, Senator Stober's colleague, was chairman. Heidelbaugh consigned the bills to his "inside pocket" and couldn't be prevailed on to present them for consideration until the session had nearly come to an end.

During the period that the bills were kept in concealment efforts were made to pass a resolution to "discharge the committee from consideration of them," but without avail. Among the senators who gave moral and material support to the practive of Heidelbaugh were Sisson and Stober. It was the policy of the Republican legislative machine and that was paramount to justice and duty to them.

There was no trick too trifling for the machine during the session of 1903. Any expedient which worked to the advantage of the gang and made trouble for the opposition was adopted. In Philadelphia and some other cities the machine had been having trouble with men who, resenting frauds at the primary elections, would file objections to nomination papers. In most cases that was all that it amounted to. That is to say, in Philadelphia, for example, in most cases the court being in sympathy with the crooks, would dismiss the petition. Like the late Mr. Tweed, however, these leisurely gentlemen don't like to be annoyed, and they conceived the notion that if their obliging friends, the judges, were authorized to put the costs on the petitioner in such case, the annoyance would be minimized, if not discontinued entirely.

Accordingly a bill was introduced into the senate during the session of 1903 putting the costs of all such objections upon the petitioner. The purpose to foster fraud was so apparent in this measure that it is surprising that any one would be willing to introduce it. But such a person was found, and among those who voted for the bill were Sisson and Stober. Senate Journal, 1903, page 1813.

The bill to increase the salary of the state treasurer, enacted during the session of 1903, was another party necessity. While the building and furnishing of the state capitol was in progress a man of their own kidney was wanted in the office of state treasurer. They are not found in every nook and corner, but William L. Mathues, of Chester, filled the bill to perfection.

But Mathues was a high-priced man and he wouldn't take the office unless the salary was increased from $5000 to $8000 a year. Accordingly the machine managers agreed to his terms, and a bill for the increase was introduced. There were objections, of course, and it was shown that the compensation for other services to the state, equally onerous and exacting, were no more generous. But the looters had to have Mathues, and the rabble were driven to consent. The bill passed the senate finally April 7, Sisson and Stober voting in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1903, page 1073.

Citizens of Pennsylvania should be proud to vote for such men as have been nominated by the Democratic party for the several offices to be filled this year. For justice of the supreme court C. La Rue Munson is presented. He is a lawyer of great ability and experience and of the highest character for integrity and learning. The candidate for auditor general, J. Wood Clarke, Esq., is as capable as he is courageous, and the candidate for state treasurer is not only an experienced banker, but a progressive and successful business man. Neither of these gentlemen has been the slave of machine politicians or the servile instrument of partisan knaves. If they are elected the interests of the people will be conserved at every turn.

SISSON AND STOBER ARE SERVILE SLAVES

Voted Under Boss Orders on Every Question of Legislation.

NOT AN EXCEPTION IN RECORDS

Throughout the Entire Session of 1901 There Is Not a Single Sign of Independence of Thought or Action.

The legislative record of A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober might be briefly expressed in the statement that they voted for every vicious measure which was considered during the periods of their service and against every bill which made for civic improvement and political morality.

Stober came to the senate with the beginning of the session of 1899, having previously served one term in the legislature covering the sessions of 1875-6. Sisson's service in the senate began with the session of 1901. Both participated in the election of Matthew Stanley Quay for his last term as senator in congress. During the session of 1899 Stober attended most of the joint sessions and invariably voted for Quay, who failed of election. In the session of 1901 both Stober and Sisson voted for Quay and contributed to his election notwithstanding the protest against that result implied in the prolonged contest waged by members of their own party during the session of 1899.

There were times when Sisson may have suffered from remorse of conscience because of his servility to the machine and recreancy to his public obligations. At least in private conversation he has been known to lament the degeneracy of the body of which he was a member and the absence of that conscience and courage which would resist, if not resent, the mandates of the machine. But Stober never experienced any trouble of that kind. He accepted smilingly the sinister orders of the bosses and obeyed them willingly. It may be doubted if he understood whether they were right or wrong.

Among the first machine bills which were presented for the consideration of the legislature of 1901 was that known as the Pittsburg ripper. It was the Quay reprisal against the late C. L. Magee for permitting certain friends to join the insurgents. Magee's friends controlled the municipal government of that city, and the purpose of the bill was to legislate them out of office and put the friends of Quay into their places. It was referred to a special committee, packed for the purpose of promptly approving it, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, 1901. On the same day it was reported out by J. A. Stober and reached the stage of final passage Feb. 13, Sisson and Stober voting in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1901, page 437.

Both Sisson and Stober voted for the bill known as the Philadelphia tax "ripper." Senate Journal, 1901, page 812. They are also recorded as voting for the fifth court bill for Philadelphia, Senate Journal, 1901, page 207. On the bill increasing the number of factory inspectors, they voted in the affirmative. Senate Journal, 1901, page 1387. The purpose of this bill was to create a lot of soft places for political workers.

There were three insurance bills considered during the session of 1901. That was the period during which "the House of Mirth" flourished in Albany and Insurance Commissioner Durham and his associates in the machine were overlooking no opportunities to get a share of the "yellow dog" funds maintained by the big insurance companies of New York. Both Sisson and Stober voted for the final passage of all these measures. Senate Journal, 1901, pages 500, 727 and 810.

The session of 1901 was made infamous by the many attempts to raid the state treasury by increasing the number of judges. There were bills providing for additional law judges in the Eighth and Eleventh judicial districts and for orphans' court judges in Allegheny, Lancaster, Westmoreland and Montgomery counties. Sisson and Stober invariably voted for those measures. The vote on the Eighth district bill is recorded in the Senate Journal, page 1097, that for the Eleventh district on page 2126 of the Senate Journal. The vote on the bill for an associate orphans' court judge in Allegheny county is found on page 2027 of the Journal of the Senate.

One of the most colossal jobs of the recent legislation was what is known as the Presque Isle bill. That measure was intended to cede to the city of Erie a vast and valuable tract of lake front land. It was introduced into the senate during the session of 1901 by Senator Sisson. It got no farther than the committee during that session, having been defeated in the house after an attempt to correct it had failed.

Probably, however, the crowning atrocity of the session of 1901 was the trolley railway grab. That iniquity was sprung late in the session, and Senator Wentworth, of Montgomery county, tried to prevent its passage by introducing a resolution for final adjournment before it could be culminated. But the machine was equal to the occasion and defeated the Wentz resolution. Both Sisson and Stober voted against the adjournment resolution and for the final passage of the infamous measure. Senate Journal page 1472.

MR. MUNSON ENDORSED

Williamsport Board of Trade Recommends Democratic Candidate For Election.

The character of a man is invariably expressed by his reputation at home. One who enjoys the confidence of his neighbors to the full measure is certain to be a man in whom others may confide. People are guaged accurately by those who are in daily association with them, and in the action of his social and business associates there is guarantee of the merit of C. La Rue Munson, the Democratic nominee for justice of the supreme court.

At a meeting of the board of trade of Williamsport the other evening the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Williamsport board of trade, acting solely in a non-partisan way, and irrespective of politics, recommend the election of C. La Rue Munson as a justice of the supreme court, knowing him to have every qualification for that position, and particularly calling the attention of the business men of Pennsylvania to his long and active connection with a number of important manufacturing concerns and his practical knowledge and wide experience in commercial affairs, making him peculiarly well fitted to pass upon the many important questions which concern the interests of the business men of Pennsylvania.

The Quay Monument.

The board of public grounds and buildings at Harrisburg has declined to take action in the matter of the Quay statue, and by resolution adopted at its recent meeting referred the subject to and shifted responsibility upon the Quay monument commission. This was neither courageous nor consistent. The act of assembly provides that the board of public grounds and buildings and the statue commission shall select the site on the capitol grounds for the monument. As there is not and never has been a monument commission, the board of public grounds and buildings has simply dodged its own obligations by referring them to a body which has no existence. That is not creditable.

The constitution requires that all such appointments by the governor shall be confirmed by the state senate, and in the absence of such ratification there can be no valid appointment. The senate never confirmed the nomination of David H. Lane, J. Donald Cameron and Samuel Moody as commissioners to procure a statue of Quay or anybody else, and those gentlemen had no authority of law to contract for such an effigy. Having done so, however, in the absence of authority, the fiscal officers of the state ought to have refused payment. As this was not done, the only right course left for the board of public buildings and grounds was to emphatically refuse to desecrate the capitol or park with it.

Senator Quay never performed any valuable service for the people of Pennsylvania. He looted the treasury, debauched the politics and corrupted the public life of the commonwealth, and if he hadn't pleaded the statute of limitations to secure immunity from punishment for his crimes he probably would have died in jail or as a fugitive from justice. To hold the effigy of such a moral degenerate up to future generations as a type of the citizenship of Pennsylvania is an insult to the intelligence and an outrage upon the consciences of the people. But in its cowardly evasion of an obvious duty the board of public grounds and buildings has paved the way to this disgraceful result.

A Call Upon Frick and Carnegie.

The statue of Matthew Stanley Quay remains unplaced by the ungrateful Pennsylvanians. Will not Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie combine to buy a site for it in some pleasant corner of Pittsburg, if such there be, where in springtime the blossoms of the plum trees may fall upon it as, wafted by the gentle winds, the rose-leaves flutter over the tomb of Omar the Tentmaker in Nalshapur?—New York World.

Study the proposed constitutional amendments. The proposition to give the Pennsylvania legislature the right to fix the manner of "appointing election officers." The constitution now provides for their election by the people. The proposed amendment would confer upon the legislature the authority to require that they be "appointed." Suppose the legislature would require that they be appointed by the Republican state committee or by a commission headed by Sam Salter.

The people of Philadelphia can easily elect Clarence Gibbony to the office of district attorney if they only indicate an inclination to favor the same sort of men for other offices. It is as important that honest men be in the offices of auditor general and state treasurer as that the district attorney of Philadelphia be honest. This is a time for honest men to pull together for honesty in all branches of the public service.

Speaker Cannon represents his party, and if he is lax in morals it is because his party prefers people of that sort. No stream is purer than its fountain or more impure. Cannon is foul-mouthed, but he is the ideal of his party, and there is no reason why he should change his methods of life or forms of expression.

The settlement of the Pressed Steel Car strike didn't last even until the election. The tariff-pampered hogs who control that enterprise couldn't be fair to labor even for political purposes.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

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THE "PURE FOOD LAW" is designed by the Government to protect the public from injurious ingredients in both foods and drugs. It is beneficial both to the public and to the conscientious manufacturer. Ely's Cream Balm, a successful remedy for cold in the head, nasal catarrh, hay fever etc., containing no injurious drugs meets fully the requirements of the new law, and that fact is prominently stated on every package. It contains none of the injurious drugs which are required by the law to be mentioned on the label. Hence you can use it safely.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

"William Wood" says an exchange, "was sentenced at Chambersburg to serve twenty years imprisonment for the murder of Lewis Brown".

That particular Wood seems to be Brown-stained.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A Helpless Child.

A weak and puny child is badly handicapped in the battle of life. It is isolated from the healthy enjoyments of its little fellow-beings. It cannot partake either of their play or their sturdy work and progress in the world; its whole life is embittered by incapacity and weakness.

Any woman who expects to become a mother ought to know what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do both for her own health and safety during her time of trial and also to insure her in bequeathing a fair measure of health and strength to the prospective little one.

Travelling Libraries.

There are now 600 traveling libraries at the State's disposal for use through Pennsylvania. A traveling library comprises 50 books, and at present the demand is for fiction, in proportion ten to one of history or biography.

"In time", says the Williamsport *Gazette* and *Bulletin* "the citizens of Pennsylvania will recognize the propriety of the Quay statue."

Not unless their memory goes to the bad, and posterity neglects ancient history.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of, holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Big, Fine Magazine Full of Good Things.

So many alluring books are brought out in the autumn that magazine publishers—wise ones—make extra efforts to improve their fall numbers in order to keep their share of the attention of the reading public. One of the October magazines gotten out by wise publishers is *Lippincott's*, which is sufficiently meritorious to hold its own with the most fascinating of the best sellers.

The complete novel is "Melissy," a tale of Cowboyland as it is to day. The author is William MacLeod Raine, who also wrote "Ridgway of Montana." Any one who reads one of Mr. Raine's Western tales can have no doubt that he has actually lived in that country and acquired his local color at first hand. "Melissy" is the pretty daughter of a crusty but really good-hearted Arkansan who has moved Westward. Through carelessness he loses a mine, which becomes the property of an ex-cityman who has incured the enmity of the cattle-men by daring to bring sheep into what they have considered their territory. Some dramatic scenes take place ere the charming little heroine and her manly lover are so placed that one can safely prophesy that "they lived happily ever afterward."

There is a unique short tale by Olivia Howard Dunbar, called "The Diminisher of Doom." Jane Belfield's "One Leg to Go On" is a striking little story with a moral which some readers might profitably take to heart. "Five Colloquies," by Edward Lucas White, is a war sketch of much merit. "Breakfast—and a Lady," by Wood Levette Wilson; "Mutatis Mutandis," by Clifford Howard; "For Jimmy," by Eleanor H. Porter, and "The Pinnacles of Fame," by Hopkins Moorhouse, are other short stories alike only in being good.

There are two special articles, one of them "The Theatre's New Rival"—about moving-picture shows—by Day Allen Willey; and the other "The Layman Art-Lover," by Jane Dearborn Mills Short pieces in this line by Frank M. Bicknell, Amos D. Burhans, and Warren Barton Blake, go to make up the always interesting department "Ways of the Hour;" and Thomas L. Masson contributes two note-worthy little sketches entitled "Politeness" and "The Great White Way."

Other contributions are by Charles L. O'Donnell, Amelia Josephine Burr, Ellis O. Jones, Katharine Lee Bates, W. J. Lampton, Walter S. Trumbull, and Florence Earle Coates. "Walnuts and Wine," of course.

Don't Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Woman's Power Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R.V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No *honest* dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

CRAZE MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

Lincoln Pennies Being Gold Plated And Made Into Sleeve Buttons And Other Articles of Jewelry.

A craze has been started in some sections to have buttons made of gold plated Lincoln pennies. The new coins are artistic and make pretty sleeve buttons, but according to the Chicago Record-Herald, it's against the law. It says: "Whether under the Federal law prohibiting the mutilation of United States coins the new Lincoln memorial pennies may be gold plated for use as cuff buttons or pins is a question that is being asked Captain Thomas L. Potter, of the United States Secret Service. His answer is in the negative. 'The law prohibits such things, said Captain Potter, recently. 'To gold-plate these pennies or in any way mutilate them is a serious violation of the law. We are on the alert to stop such violations."

Woman's Home Companion for October.

It is possible to get a most amazing amount of interest out of practical articles, when they are handled like those which appear in *Woman's Home Companion* for October.

Such an article is that containing William Armstrong's advice to the ambitious music student who wants to study abroad. Mr. Armstrong has made a careful special investigation, and his advice is to study at home first.

In "Short Cuts to Health," Dr. Woods Hutchinson waves a danger flag over many popular old-fashioned remedies.

"Why I Left the Ministry" is a startling confession by a country parson, who is anonymous for obvious reasons.

Far from the country parson lies the theater of action of Kellogg Durland's story of Queen Elena.

Marion Harland at Chinon has written her big-hearted woman's story of Joan of Arc.

Besides these, there are eleven special articles in this issue, every one of which ought to be read and preserved.

Mothers will be pleased with two new departments dealing with the bringing up of children, which begin with this issue. These are conducted by Jean Williams, M. D., and Mary Louise Graham.

The Idea Club will prove a source of wealth to many a church aid society.

But perhaps the best thing in the whole issue is Myra Kelly's "Games in Gardens"—that wonderful humorist never wrote anything funnier than this. There are also good stories by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Katharine Holland Brown, Temple Bailey, Mrs. John Van Vorst and Kate Douglas Wiggin.

"Choice Cake Recipes," "The Formal Dinner" "How to Furnish the Boy's Room," the Big Fashion Department—each has in it something for every woman.

September Jurors.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Jacob Wertz, West Berwick.
Seth Thomas, Centralia.
Frank E. Girton, Bloomsburg.
A. W. Witner, Roaringcreek.
Charles Jones, Orange.
A. E. Fetterman, Centralia.
George B. Miller, Madison.
Charles F. Martz, Briarcreek.
Frank Stivetts, Conyngham.
Jacob Yeager, Catawissa township.
Edward Rhoades, Cleveland.
E. E. Bittenbender, Bloomsburg.
Harry Brink, Bloomsburg.
W. A. Rerntelhower, Centralia.
Hiram Watson, Conyngham.
M. F. Bowman, Orange township.
B. D. Cole, Sugarloaf.
Henry Dieffenbach, Bloomsburg.
W. M. Eves, Millville.
James G. Laughlin, Conyngham.
F. P. Hagenbuch, Scott township.
John Gruber, Mt. Pleasant.
Bruce Hartzell, Main township.
Arthur W. Ammerman, Berwick.
John Rice, Beaver.
Bruce Keller, Benton township.
Charles Honaberger, Locust.
W. B. Snyder, Locust.
John Hartman, West Berwick.
Daniel Ashleman, Benton township.
James A. Miller, Conyngham.
Wm. Houck, Berwick.
James Gilespie, Conyngham.
Jacob Roup, Catawissa township.
Stephen Hons, Centralia.
Wm. Mericle, Hemlock.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	8 06
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 53	6 29	6 30
Light Street.....	9 18	2 58	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 38	3 13	6 58	7 08
Zaners.....	‖9 40	‖3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	/10 00	/3 37	/7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	/10 03	/3 40	/7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	/10 08	/3 45	/7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	‖10 10	‖3 47	/7 33	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	†	‖	†
Jamison City....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	‖6 01	‖11 00	‖4 47	/7 12	....
Laubachs.....	/6 03	/11 02	/4 48	/7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	‖6 12	/11 06	/4 53	/7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	/6 14	‖11 09	‖4 56	/7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	‖6 35	‖11 29	/5 17	/7 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ‖ Sunday only. / Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10.00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4.00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6,15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

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The Greatest Newspaper of Its Type.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909

Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
C. LARUE MUNSON,
of Lycoming County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. WOOD CLARK,
of Indiana County.
STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE W. KIPP,
of Bradford County.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
W. P. ZAHNER.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. C. HIDLAY.
CORONER,
ROBERT BRENNEN.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Counties Cannot License Fish Baskets in Trout Streams.

Assistant Deputy Attorney General Hargest has rendered an opinion to Fish Commissioner Meehan in regard to the right of a county treasurer to issue a license for a fish basket in a stream in which trout are caught. In part Mr. Hargest said: "You are advised that a county treasurer cannot legally issue a license for a fish basket in a stream if trout are commonly fished for and caught in any part of said stream, until the Board of Fishery Commission has first determined that the portion of the stream wherein the fish basket is to be set or used is not inhabited by trout." In concluding the decision the deputy decided that the fact that a license had been granted to a man who had no right to it would not interfere with a successful prosecution, but that in this case the treasurer should be requested to revoke the license.

Important Election Data.

October 2nd Last Day to Pay Taxes—Nomination Papers.

The following data affecting the right of franchise at the approaching election are of interest to every voter:

Last day to pay taxes October 2nd.

(Every voter twenty-two years of age and upwards who has not paid a tax within the past two years must be assessed and pay his tax before the date named.)

Election day—Tuesday, November 2nd.

Last day for filing nomination papers with county commissioners Tuesday, October 12th.

MR. MUNSON'S NOMINATION.

FROM THE GAZETTE AND BULLETIN, THE LEADING REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OF NORTHERN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., AUG. 6, 1909.

The nomination of the Hon. C. LaRue Munson for a place on the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania affords unfeigned pleasure to every citizen of Williamsport and Lycoming county, irrespective of politics. This newspaper has on several occasions referred to the prospective selection of this splendid Williamsporter by the convention of his party, and now that the nomination has been so enthusiastically and so unanimously made, the Gazette and Bulletin feels that it can, with as much consistency as sincerity, join in the general wave of approval. We therefore tender our congratulations to Mr. Munson, and want to assure him and his friends that the life-long Republicanism of this newspaper will not detract in the least from our hearty endorsement of the distinguished honor conferred upon him by the Democratic convention at Harrisburg yesterday.

No man in Pennsylvania is more worthy of the high tribute that is carried by this nomination. The Democratic party was prompt to realize the trend of public sentiment and keen enough to foresee that in Mr. Munson it would have a candidate who by sheer force of character, by unsurpassed qualifications and brilliant attainments would command the respect and insure the confidence of all classes of citizens. As a Republican newspaper, pledged to the support of the Republican candidate, the Gazette and Bulletin has no hesitancy in asserting that if the Democratic party has any show of success, its chances are much enhanced by reason of Mr. Munson's candidacy. So far as this section is concerned his election would cause more rejoicings than regrets among those who recognize it as a bounden duty to oppose the Democracy.

Mr. Munson is entitled to credit for being the most useful citizen Williamsport ever produced. Every man, woman and child in this municipality owes him a debt of gratitude, for no movement was ever inaugurated having for its purpose the good of Williamsport that did not find C. LaRue Munson in the front rank. He has been a power in the Board of Trade, a worker in every cause in which workers were required, and his spirit of enterprise and energy has on scores of occasions aroused others to action that produced results. He has been for Williamsport, first, last and all the time, and had it not been for his aggressive local patriotism, his indefatigable efforts and powerful influence, Williamsport would not be the city it is today. We are satisfied this sentiment will be voiced by all our readers.

As a Democrat Mr. Munson has never been a partisan, although consistent and earnest in his political affiliations. For that reason he can rest assured of a most generous complimentary vote in Williamsport and Lycoming county, as well as throughout the state.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office

Not Coughing Today?

Yet you may cough tomorrow! Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine at hand. Your doctor's approval of its use will certainly set all doubt at rest. Do as he says. He knows. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Robust health is a great safeguard against attacks of throat and lung troubles, but constipation will destroy the best of health. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills.

A GIGANTIC LOTTERY.

In railroad fare and other expenses, $3,000 000 was paid out by those who recently played hands in the gigantic land lottery conducted by the government on north west Indian reservations. The same authority estimates that an additional $1,000,000 will be similarly expended by those who drew prizes. Further information is that in many cases the lands drawn are of little value as an asset for remunerative endeavor. The upshot of the whole incident is a wide conviction that a colossal blunder has been made by those who were in charge of affairs for the government. It has met, as it ought to, with condemnation by the press throughout the country.

The enormous sum extracted from the people makes of the process one of the most gigantic games of history. Eight million dollars as a part of the stakes, and more than 300,000 people in the list of the players, puts this government lot tery in a class by itself and places the government officials who sat as "dealers" at the head of class in any known game of chance. It is a proceeding of which all those who represented the government ought to be ashamed. The government of the United States should be in better business. Private citizens accessory to a lottery of one-thousandth the magnitude would be sent to jail or be made to pay a heavy fine, or both. What of the statesmanship that perpetrated this business upon the country? What of the officialdom that insists that the only way to equitably distribute Indian lands is to entice the people into playing a game of chance for them?—*Portland (Ore.) Journal.*

Trolley to Towanda and Troy.

Preliminary surveys are now being made for a proposed trolley line from Elmira to Towanda and Troy, Pa., which will make a connecting link with the lines soon to be run through many towns in the Northern tier counties of Pennsylvania.

The route of the electric road will be from Wellsburg, where it will join the Elmira, Corning & Waverly line, to East Smithfield, thence to Burlington, where it will branch, one going east to Towanda, the other west to Troy, Pa.

Power for the propulsion of the heavy cars will be furnished by the immense storage dam that is to be built across the Susquehanna River in Towanda. The necessary legal steps have been taken for the erection of the dam, the charters have been granted, the needed capital is forthcoming and now that the power scheme is well in hand, it is apparent that it is the intention of the capitalists to find outlet for the use of the immense power which will be generated.

An Unclean Prison.

In a foul- ill smelling and dimly-lighted jail at Meadville, says *The Titusville Herald*, is incarcerated "a lot of men and a few women whose belief in men and their professions must be sadly shaken." The prisoners must marvel at their confinement in such a disease-breeding place, when on a hill at one end of the town is a college and theological school, and within a stone's throw of the jail are five churches of great religious denominations. Thousands of men and women enter these fine church edifices every Sunday, adds *The Herald*, to hear the Gospel of charity and promise of salvation, yet in years not a voice of Meadville learning and Meadville Christianity has been raised aloft in behalf of the inhumanity to prisoners in the county's uninhabitable jail.

Farmers Putting Up Notices.

Many farmers in the country are putting up trespass notices warning hunters to keep off their places. This move is not made so much to prevent the hunters from getting game within their domains, but for the purpose of protecting their properties. Farmers frequently complain of the carelessness of hunters in tearing down fences, demolishing other things, and creating havoc in general. The owners of real estate have a right to prohibit hunting on their places, and notices prohibiting the same should be regarded, otherwise a heavy penalty is enforced.

Going Up.

Butter is soaring, eggs and meat are on the up-grade, an advance in price in milk threatens, poultry has ceased to be a staple food for persons in moderate circumstances, vegetables cost more than ever, and fruit is out of reach of the ordinary buyer. The Pittsburg *Post* ascribes the cause to so many soil-tillers seeking city life and its trials, and to the growing interposition of barriers between the producer and ultimate consumer.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

No Idle Cars on Either Pennsy or Reading.

What is generally considered in financial and commercial circles as the most convincing proof of the returning industrial and business activity was furnished lately in the announcements made by the Philadelphia and Reading railway and Pennsylvania railroad that there were no idle cars on either of these systems. These reports, coming on top of the knowledge of the remarkably rapid expansion in the iron and steel industry, was accepted with undisguised enthusiasm by the believers in the returning prosperity. While it was pointed out that the employment of the cars was to a large extent due to the moving of the crops, yet it was unhesitatingly stated that the disappearance of idle cars on the larger railroad systems was positive proof of reviving business activity. The greatest increase in orders are reported by railroad company supplies and equipment companies. The orders received by these plants have grown to such proportions within the last thirty days as to necessitate running the works on full time.

Why I Left the Ministry.

"As a minister I found that I could not be honest," says a former country pastor in *Woman's Home Companion* for October. "I could not be honest in business matters. I could not be honest morally. I could not be honest socially. Repeatedly I made the attempt. Repeatedly the attempt ended in disaster." After a long and bitter experience, he came to the conclusion that the small church owes four duties to its pastor. They are:

"1. Pay up. Turn in your contribution to the church treasury with the utmost promptness. Leave the treasurer no excuse for running your minister into debt.

"2. Speak out. When the church is about to choose a new pastor, raise the question immediately as to the stamp of preaching expected. Conservative or progressive, let it be settled then. Better a hot debate and the consequent hard feelings than a sham acquiescence that keep things smooth for the time, and later subjects a minister to a process of doctrinal bullying that degrades his manhood. If subsequently there arise disagreements, see to it that they are met not by bringing pressure to bear sporadically upon the pastor, but by bringing pressure to bear, when necessary, upon his parishioners. By this I mean demanding that they reach common ground on which they are willing to stand consistently.

"3. Be considerate. Refuse to ruin your pastor's usefulness by heaping upon him a host of unnecessary tasks. Leave him time to fulfil his larger obligations honestly—time for solid, patient, conscientious preparation for the pulpit, time for the faithful shepherding of the flock.

"4. Be natural. The pose people assume toward a minister is a survival of a bygone time, and so is their insistence that he practise an artificial severity of life. The natural, instinctive attitude is that of candor in the one matter and of respect for his individual convictions in the other.

"Some day, when Christians have come to understand that only as these four simple rules are obeyed can a clergyman maintain his honesty, there will result a reformation that will make the preacher's calling what God means it to be—the noblest, the most inspiring, the most hallowed in all the world. And never again will a man write an account of how he left the ministry to save his soul!"

WANTED—Success Magazine wants an energetic and responsible man or woman in Bloomsburg to collect for renewals and solicit new subscriptions during full or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Any one can start among friends and acquaintances and build up a paying and permanent business without capital. Complete outfit and instructions free. Address, "VOX," Success Magazine, Room 108 Success Magazine Building, New York City, N. Y. 9-23-3t.

Counterfeiting Found Near York.

Daniel and Levi Reibold, both farmers, residing in the southeast section of York county, were arrested last week by Constable Stoner, of York, and a secret service detective from Washington, on a charge of counterfeiting silver coin. The section in which the men reside has been flooded with counterfeit nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars.

When a search was made of the defendants' home a quantity of metal from which the coins were made was found, along with some excellent dies. Levi admits the counterfeiting, but says that his brother Daniel is innocent.

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The makers of STYLE-CRAFT CLOAKS AND SUITS are offering a first prize of $100.00 to the woman who suggests the best name for their new fall

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It is a decidedly new and distinctive model.

Everywhere it has been shown it has made a pronounced hit.

You should see it and try to name it.

Contest closes November 15th.

You can send your suggestions direct to the makers or through us. But you must see the coat at our store if you want to make a suitable suggestion.

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CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BIGAMIST AND THIEF.

That is What Pittsburg Woman Calls John Taggart.

"Rev." John Taggart is again in the limelight. His former wife, Mrs. VanHorn, whom he recently visited in Bloomsburg and then disappeared as mysteriously as he came, has just received a letter from a Pittsburg woman, who says Taggart married her sister. She died in July about the time the ecclesiastical fraud was romancing about Bloomsburg. When he left he took with him five diamond rings belonging to his wife, or the last woman who supposed she was his wife. The woman gave Mrs. VanHorn a little of the fellow's history, showing that since he left her, he has been married to at least three other women.

TO LIGHT SHICKSHINNY.

A special meeting of the Shickshinny borough council was held last week, Tuesday night to consider the proposition of the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Co. to furnish the town with electricity from Harwood to light the town. As is well-known the plant is worn out and may go to smash at any time says the *Echo*. In June the taxpayers at a special election voted not to furnish money for a new plant.

The Columbia people have offered to run a line to the plant and deliver the current there at 3 cents per kilowatt if less than 60,000 kilowatts are used each year. If the consumption is over 90,000 the price will be 2½ cents for a 24 hour service. This is subject to a 30 per cent. deduction for leakage. Current is offered at a flat rate of $50.75 for the arc light on a seven year contract this price to include the installation of new lamps, the present ones being worn out, and require nearly double the amount of current to run them that new lamps will consume.

A. W. Duy and Mr. Pohe appeared for the Columbia parties and Isaac P. Hand, the borough attorney, was present. The contract was found to be legally unobjectionable. A goodly number of taxpayers attended the meeting. There was considerable discussion in which outsiders took a hand. No conclusion was arrived at and an adjournment was taken until last night.

Major Nutt Famed Barnum Dwarf.

Rodnia Nutt, last male survivor of P. T. Barnum's famous midget troup, and who as a member of that dwarf combination became known all over this country and in England, died last week at his home in Dorchester, aged 69 years. Since retiring, 19 years ago, "Major" Nutt, as he was known, had conducted a successful real estate business. He was a brother of "Commodore" Nutt, with whom he traveled, under the auspices of Barnum, and who died in 1881.

These two midget brothers have been seen in Bloomsburg on several occasions, some years ago. As our memory runs they traveled with a company of which Mrs. Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren were members.

To Form Township Spelling Leagues.

County Superintendent Evans has formed plans for township leagues, fashioned much after a base ball league, in which schools will hold contests in spelling and rapid addition. He introduced last year the county debating league. Intense interest was manifested and great crowds attended the various debates in the county on the same night.

HAZLETON MAYOR SCORES PARENTS.

Tells Who is to Blame for Waywardness of Girls.

During the hearings the other morning, Mayor Smith, of Hazleton, took occasion to score the parents who allow their children to roam the streets at night with no proper person to see that they behave themselves. The prisoners before His Honor were charged with insulting young girls and the fact that the mayor witnessed some of the doings was responsible for his condemnation of the parents.

"I was surprised and amazed," said the mayor, "by the actions of girls from the age of 18 years to 25, who allowed drunken men to accost them and then stood and talked and cut up with them on the streets. I was also amazed to know that parents would allow girls of the age of some I saw to be on the streets at night on an occasion like last night without proper company. If they are injured either physically or morally, I want to say right here that the parents are primarily to blame."

DENNIS—WALKER.

The *Daily Press* of Riverside, California, of September 22, contains an account of the wedding of Samuel James Dennis, of Washington, D. C. brother of Prof. J. H. Dennis of the Normal School, to Miss Irene Mary Walker, of Riverside, Cal.

The house was beautifully decorated with pink and white roses.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. A. Hunter. The bride was unattended, and was given away by her brother Geo. Walker of Salt Lake City.

The bride, a tall beautiful girl was gowned in a gray traveling suit, and wore a large black picture hat, and carried a bouquet of roses and ferns.

Only the members of the two families and a few intimate friends were present, among the guests being Mrs. L. H. Dennis, of Washington D. C. the mother of the bridegroom.

After an elaborate wedding breakfast the young couple started east, and will reside in Washington, where Mr. Dennis holds an important position in one of the government departments.

Some years ago he had charge of the Manual Training department at the Normal School, and has many friends here whose good wishes follow him.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Charles Coira is attending school in Philadelphia.

R. E. Hartman went to New York Tuesday on business.

George Low went to New York in his automobile last week.

W. C McKinney of Berwick was calling on old friends here yesterday.

Russell Edwards of Light Street was operated upon at the Joseph Ratti Hospital last Saturday.

William H. Clark expects to return to his home in Florida some time during the latter half of October.

J. M. Staver was among the Bloomsburg people who took in the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York this week.

HIS INJURY SERIOUS.

The injury received by John C. Creveling, of Espy, by jumping from the bus at Shaffer's bridge last week, is more serious than was at first supposed. A bone in the instep of his left foot was broken, and some smaller bones in the lower part of the foot, and his physician is of the opinion that it will be six weeks before he will be able to go on the road again.

TROLLEY EXTENSION.

The Local Company May Reach Wilkes-Barre and Sunbury before Long.

It is said that it is the intention of the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company to extend their lines to Wilkes-Barre and Sunbury at some time in the not far distant future. Certain it is that this progressive company will not be content to stand still. Its splendid management in the hands of aggressive men of affairs will soon carry it beyond the limits of its present territory, and we may confidently expect to see it become one of the strongest electric corporations in the state.

Improvements are now going on in every department. A force of 60 men has been engaged recently in erecting new poles between here and Danville. It is probable that the Columbia & Montour power plant here will again be put in commission temporarily until power can be obtained frrm Harwood, and that the current will be supplied from here to light Danville, and the electric light plant at that place will close down.

In every move since the consolidation of the several companies the new organization has shown that its intentions are for betterment all along the line, both in equipment and service, and while there has been a great deal to do, the improvements are being made just as rapidly as possible.

Any intelligent person may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. 9-23-3t

VICTIM OF TYPHOID.

Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Beckley of Harrisburg, died in a hospital in that city on Tuesday, from typhoid fever. He was fourteen years of age. He is survived by his parents, a twin brother, Daniel, an older brother, Harry, and sister, Winifred.

He was attacked with illness about three weeks ago while visiting at Shickshinny, and on going home the disease was pronounced typhoid, and he was placed in a hospital.

He was born here, and only a few weeks ago was here on a visit.

CONCERT.

The Llanelly Royal Welsh Prize Choir will give a concert in the Masonic Temple on Thursday evening, October 21st. This company consists of twenty-six voices, every one an artist. They have sung before King Edward and Emperor William. It will be a rich musical treat.

LATE STRAWBERRIES.

Three large luscious strawberries were picked on E. J. Brown's patch on Monday. They were exhibited in the show window of Vial's tobacco store.

Stone Mill Over Century Old.

Built a hundred and fourteen years ago and still used for the purpose of grinding chop and the storing of grain the old stone mill located along the creek just outside of Catawissa and owned by J. H. Geary, is one of the oldest and most remarkable buildings in this section of the state.

The mill was built in the year 1795 by Christian Brobst, a brief account of whose life is now in the possession of his grandson, John Brobst, of Catawissa, which was then in Northumberland county. Early in life, he settled at that place and soon began the erection of the mill, having nothing but a rude lot of tools to work with.

Football News.

For real live news of the football world read "The Philadelphia Press" every day, for they publish a complete report of all big games, as well as the smaller games from all nearby localities. Our football editors are experts and cover the game thoroughly, completely and accurately. Our service is complete. Hugh Doyle's cartoons are clever and very interesting. From time to time exclusive stories are published which are written by the best of experts in the various colleges. Keep in touch with all live football news and sporting gossip by reading "The Philadelphia Press" every day.

Don't Neglect That Cough!

It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists. 9-30-4t.

THE MAN IN THE STAGE.

A Tragedy of the Olden Days in New York City.

A good many years ago, long before skyscrapers and rapid transit were thought of and New York was just a big growing town, they used to tell a story that was ghastly enough to curdle the blood of the most skeptical and to keep people of nervous temperament awake of nights.

The tale went that of a summer night a husband and wife, returning home from the theater, entered a Fifth avenue stage far downtown and for many blocks were the only occupants. A little above Fourteenth street, however, the stage came to an abrupt stop, the door was opened, and three young men entered. One of the three had evidently been drinking heavily, for his companions were obliged to help him to his seat. The door was closed behind them, and the stage continued its journey northward.

About ten blocks farther on one of the young men rose and, bidding his friends good night, stopped the stage and alighted. A few minutes later the second of the three said, "Well good night, Dick," pulled the strap, stepped to the sidewalk and walked off through one of the side streets. There remained in the stage only the husband and wife and the young man who was obviously under the influence of liquor and who sat in a crouching attitude in a corner of the stage under the dim flickering lamp.

After a time the husband noticed that the young man's head seemed to be drooping as if in sleep, and, fearing that he might be borne beyond his destination, he rose, tapped him on the shoulder and called attention to the number of the street they had just passed. There was no response, and the husband repeated his words, leaning over as he did so. Then he suddenly straightened up, turned to his wife and said quickly, "We will get out here."

She began to protest, but he simply repeated the words, pulled the strap and helped her to alight. As they stood under the corner lamppost she turned questioningly and asked him why he insisted on getting out of the bus so far below their destination.

"Because," he replied, "that young man's throat was cut from ear to ear."

Politeness.

Politeness consists in concealing from other people the fact that they annoy you.

If a man springs up from his seat in a crowded car to give it to a woman, that is politeness. If he permits his wife to drag a chair from one room into the other, while he is smoking and reading the evening paper, that is innocent absorption.

It pays to be polite—when it doesn't cost anything.

Politeness originated in the garden of Eden, when Adam fell merely to oblige Eve. (And yet they say that man is selfish!)

We should always be polite to our inferiors—in the presence of our superiors. Nothing is more effective.

The man who is truly polite never forgets himself. Such a man, if he is obliged to kick another man down-stairs, will always see that his hat is sent out to him.

Children are naturally impolite, until they are taught that they cannot hope to make much money without.

Always be polite when you are borrowing money from a friend. Remember that it doesn't cost anything to give him the impression that you are going to pay him back.

There are two kinds of politeness: politeness to yourself and politeness to others.

When you come home late at night, for example, even if you are very tired, always remove your hat and coat before getting into bed. It is little attentions like this that constitute you a gentleman. At the same time, do not disturb your wife if you can possibly avoid it. It is the height of rudeness to awaken a sleeping lady.

The polite man is always welcome every-where. That is, almost everywhere—except at a bargain-counter, a fire, or a financial panic. Then he is *de trop*.

THOMAS L. MASSON in *October Lippincott's*.

Many Noted Runners Invited

Berwick Marathon association will send out this week one hundred invitations to runners throughout the State, inviting them to compete in the annual Marathon race which will be held on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, November 25th.

A Dollar Limit on Checks.

When Charles Farwell was Senator from Illinois he acquired possession of two checks signed by Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, for sums less than a dollar in each case and framed them and hung them up in order to make merry over them, because he regarded the writing of a check for nineteen cents or sixty-five cents as petty and ridiculous, and he disliked Mr. Harrison exceedingly. But it never occurred to him or to any other human being that the drawing of checks for the fractional part of a dollar ought to be made a penal offense. Yet under a law which Congress passed last winter Mr. Harrison might have been fined $500 and sent to jail for six months for each of those two checks.

In all the history of fool legislation it would probably be impossible to find anything more grotesque than this. If felonies ought not to be created except under grave necessity, what shall be said of the idiocy of making a felony out of the exercise of a natural right which has been utilized time out of mind and which is the business of no one except the person who draws the check, his creditor, who is willing to accept it, and the bank that holds the deposit and is willing to bother with so small an item? Section 178 of an act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States, which will become a law January 1, next, reads as follows:

"No person shall make, issue or circulate or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months or both."

A man has the same natural right to settle a bill for eighty-two cents with a check that he has to pay a bill for $82 by a check, the creditor being willing to accept the payment and the bank offering no objection to the smallness of the item. The Government has no right to interfere with the fractional check. For transmission by mail the check is a great convenience; money orders and drafts are often troublesome to procure; they are always less convenient to a person with a bank account than his check, and while many dealers do not want small checks sent to them, and in some places like New York the charge for collection is a heavy commission on a small check, that is wholly a matter for the parties concerned. The mail order houses are glad to have small checks sent to them, and if they are willing to take them it is none of the business of the United States of America.

Finally, the penalty is preposterous. Two cent rate laws have been set aside by the Courts because the penalties provided were oppressive. What could be more oppressive than a fine of $500 and six months in jail for writing a check for ninety cents especially if it is to go by mail, through which it is quite out of the question to send ninety cents in money?

The law is an offense against common sense, and it should be repealed on the first day of the next session of Congress.

Phila. Record.

Since the above was in type somebody at Washington has decided that this law does not mean what it says, and is not applicable to a check on a bank. A test case will soon be made.

Duty on Aeroplanes.

That the Payne tariff law will subject aeroplanes imported into this country to a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem is indicated by a reply which has been sent by the customs division of the Treasury Department to an inquiry from Ernest LaRue Jones, of New York, editor of an aeronautical publication. There is no specific provision in the tariff law for the assessment of a duty on flying machines, but the customs officials, assuming that the motor is the most valuable part of an aeroplane, expressed the belief that the basket clause of the metal schedule will govern the duty to be levied upon aeroplanes.

The Wrights have named a price of $7500 on their machines, and the duty on one of the Wright aeroplanes built at their British or French factories, therefore, would be $3375.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg Pa., Post Office. Michael Anderson, Harold Long, Messrs. Bloom Bros., Mr. Richard Metherill, Mrs. A. Edwards, Mr. G. R. Wheeler, Mr. H. L. Goodbar, Mr. Louis J. Weigand, Mr. A. W. Linden, (2) Cards Mr. Thomas Reese Jr., Miss Mary Robbins, Linsman Whitmer.

FOR SALE

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
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This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRENCH REMEDY

produces fine results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using **REVIVO.** It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great **nerve tonic and blood builder,** bringing back the **pink glow to pale cheeks** and restoring the **fire of youth.** It wards off approaching disease. Insist on having **REVIVO,** no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, **$1.00** per package, or six for **$5.00.** We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it, with **guarantee.** Circulars free. Address **ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

9-30 1y

VOODOOISM RAGING IN TEXAS TOWNS

Cows Butchered, Hides Taken Off and Hearts Torn Out by Its Priests

MEXICAN INDIANS SUSPECTED

Sheriff and Deputies Make Arrests—Reward Offered for Capture of Butchers—Attributed to Ancient Aztec Religion.

San Antonio, Texas.—An outbreak of voodooism is responsible for the mysterious butchering of cows in the vicinity of this city. Many owners of fine bovines living in the suburbs have looked in vain for their milk purveyors in the morning. The gentle friend of the family was found to be missing and the instituted search usually disclosed her carcass in the chapparal. G. A. Davis, of this city, was one of the first to miss his valuable Jersey in this manner, and since then others have sustained similar losses.

The odd feature of the case is that nothing but the hide and the heart of the animals are missing. Evidently that is all that is desired by the thief. At first it was thought that the animals had been killed for their skins, but a close watch kept over the dealers in hides has shown that so far none of the hides have been disposed of.

Sheriff Lindsey and his deputies have been working day and night to get a clew that might lead to a solution of the mystery, but so far they have not been successful. The offer of a substantial reward has now been called to their aid.

Though the Mexican population of San Antonio is a very orderly and law-abiding one as a whole, there is enough of an indifferent element among them that would not be averse to committing these depredations if inspired by what they would consider a religious motive. As is well known the Indian strain is prominent in the lower class Mexicans. As a matter of fact, in the large percentage of them the Spanish or other Asyrian blood is a negligible quantity. That some of the old Indian superstitions should have survived in them and be liable to periodical outbreaks is not to be wondered at.

Indian voodooism as practiced after the fall of the Aztec empire is really nothing more than a continuation of the old Aztec religion, the principal feature of which was human sacrifice. The victims of the old Aztec priests suffered death by having their hearts torn out of their bodies by main force. After the Spanish had succeeded in stamping out this barbarous practice, the Indian tribes, still adhering to the faith of their fathers, though nominally Christians, took to sacrificing animals in the same manner that human beings had formally been sacrificed, and, like all primitive people, thought to appease their gods best by sacrificing that which was considered most cherished. In tearing out the animal's heart the object to-day is to get possession of the blood contained in it, to this fluid is ascribed a number of miraculous properties of a disease-combating nature.

To what extent the possession of the hide figures in voodooism of this kind is not clear. Positive information on this point seems difficult to obtain, but it is thought that the application of the warm and bloody skin may be regarded as a cure for muscular or other exterior ailments.

The authorities of this city and county are in no mood to permit as serious a practice as voodooism to flourish under their noses. Though a number of arrests have been made, more important clews are now being followed and further developments are anticipated as a result of the reward offered. Of all people the low-class Mexican is the least able to withstand the lure of money. Every effort will be made to get the high priest of the cult into the clutches of the law. The punishment that will be meted out will no doubt be such as to make adherence to voodooism and its attendant features very undesirable.

TAMING THE SHREW BY COLOR.

Change of Wall Paper Makes Angelic Wife of Virago.

Paris.—The latest Parisian "cure" for bad temper, according to a story which a writer in a morning paper vouches for. A husband who had been living inharmoniously with his wife consulted a doctor. No cause being found for the disagreements, the doctor visited the patient's home and there found red wall paper on the walls. The doctor ordered a change, "red," he said, "excites some temperaments; try blue," which soothing experiment was made, with the result that the disposition of the wife became as angelic as before and the husband's set tempered. According to the doctor, a blue room tames the most exciting shrew.

Dies Laughing at Joke.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Seated on the railing of a porch, at a house where he was a wedding guest, Simon Bolinger, of Sawyersville, was waving his arms in a fit of laughter over a funny story, when he slipped. He fell backward, striking on his head, breaking his neck and died a short time afterward.

UNCOVERS SECRET HOARDS.

The best argument for a Government savings bank is that of the need of absolute security, especially in time of panic when so many people are making a bad matter worse by drawing their money out of common banks and hiding it away. During the recent panic some persons took out large postal money orders just to let the Government take care of their money until times became less unsettled. If there had been a Government savings bank it would have received most of the money then withdrawn from the common banks, the money would have been kept in circulation and the force of the panic much reduced. Even in ordinary times a certain number of people refuse to trust ordinary banks and incur much risk and loss of interest by trying to hide their savings. Many a secret hoard has been lost through fire, or rats or thieves. The Government bank would take safe care of money and pay a little interest. It would be very popular in the country districts and would encourage the habit of saving small but regular sums for deposit. Except an improved system of parcels post, no measure is in such general demand among those who would like to etxend the usefulness of the postoffice department.

PURE WATER A LIFE-SAVER.

Allen Hazen has formulated the theorem that for every death from typhoid fever prevented by the purification of public water supplies, two or three additional deaths from other causes are prevented. To put the matter upon an economic basis; if, for example, the city of Pittsburg should by reason of having installed a new system of municipal water-filters, prevent one hundred deaths from typhoid in a year, two or three hundred hundred deaths from other causes would also be prevented by the same means. Such a saving of life would equal the saving of two million dollars instead of a half million, the loss entailed by the typhoid deaths alone.

Professor Sedgwick and Scott MacNutt, of the biological department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, state that their observations, presently to be published in detail, corroborate Hazen's estimate, which, they assert, is a conservative one.

A WORD OF DEFENSE.

"Carmen Sylvia," Roumania's literary Queen, has something to say worth noting on the patience of the husband—so much maligned where feminine heads get together. "A standing complaint among women," she says, "is that husbands have no appetite, that they are taciturn or sarcastic in their society. If men compelled their wives to swallow the very bad indigestibles some men are treated to, and also the illnatured remarks, scoldings, complaints and assurances of contempt my sisters are in the habit of spouting forth at meal-time, the number of female dyspeptics would be vastly larger than it is now."

FIVE KINDS OF NOVELS.

Clement Shorter, the English critic, finds five kinds of successful novels: First, the novel of genius; secondly, the work of the skillful manufacturer from history; thirdly, the novel of indecency; fourthly, the novel of bigotry, which plays upon the prejudices of the religous public; fifthly, the novel of commonplace reflection and cheap claptrap conversation. In America, at least, we know a sixth kind: novel which, born not of history, genius, bigotry or any debatable thing, has a season's success as little explainable as a sporadic case of measles.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN CHINA.

One advantage which China possesses over the United States is in the ease with which a reform can be started and spread. In this country nothing can be acomplished until at least one-half the people are convinced of the necessity of it; in China it is necessary to convince only the powers that be and the reform is ordered forthwith. The following instructions recently issued make it clear that the government means business in the matter of extending the educational facilities of the empire, and that readily to all its parts.

SLAUGHTER VS. NO SLAUGHTER.

Millions of steerage passengers have been landed here by the company without the loss of a single life, and without a serious accident of any kind. Compare this record with the frightful loss of life and the terrible sacrifice of property on our American railroads! Talk about the "dangers of the deep!" Water is safer these days than land.

CHEAPER AUTOMOBILES.

The doom of nigh automobile prices has sounded. One can buy a better car to-day for $1,500 than he could a few years ago for $3,000. It is only a matter of time now until any man who can afford to keep a horse can afford to own an automobile.

SIGNS OF THE AWAKENING.

The fact that China proposes making a big bond issue is all the evidence needed to prove that American ideas are at last making a dent on the old empire.

The decrease of registration at Harvard is inexplicable in the face of the university's triple victory in college sports over Yale. Must further proof of pre-eminence be furnished?

HE WAS NOT THANKFUL

My neighbor Cooley suffered a good deal last winter from rheumatism in his breast, and his wife was badly frightened about it for fear it should end in consumption. Cooley could not be induced to try any remedy for the trouble, and Mrs. Cooley was nearly worried to death about it. At last she determined to try strategy. She made a dry mustard plaster and one night while he was asleep she sewed it upon the inside of his undershirt, so that it would just cover the rheumatic place.

Cooley dressed himself in the morning, wholly unsuspicious of the presence of the plaster, and went downstairs. At the breakfast table, while he was talking to his wife, he suddenly stopped, looked cross-eyed, and a spasm of pain passed over his face. Then he took up the thread of the conversation again and went on. He was in the midst of an explanation of the political situation, when all at once he ceased again, grew red in the face and exclaimed:

"I wonder what in the — No, it can't be anything wrong."

Mrs. Cooley asked what was the matter, and Cooley said:

"O, it's that infernal old rheumatism again; come back awful. But I never felt it exactly the same way before. Kinder stings me."

Mrs. Cooley said she was sorry.

Then Mr. Cooley began again, and was just showing her how the ravages of the grasshoppers in the west, and the potato-bug in the east, would affect the election by making the people discontented, and so likely to strike at the party in power, when he suddenly dropped the subject, and jumping up, said:

"Thunder and lightning! what's that? Ouch! O, Moses! I feel's if I had a shoveful of hot coals inside my undershirt."

"Must be that rheumatism, getting worse," said Mrs. Cooley sympathetically.

"O, gracious, no! It's something worse than rheumatism. Feels like burning into my skin. Ouch! Ow-wow-wow! It's awful! I can't stand it another minute. I believe it's cholera, or something, and I'm going to die!"

"Do try to be calm, Mr. Cooley."

"Calm! How can a man be calm with a volcano boiling over under his shirt. Go 'way from here. Get out of the way, quick, while I go upstairs and undress. Murder-r-r-r-, but it hurts! Let me get out, quick!"

Then he rushed up to the bedroom and stripped off his clothes. His chest was the color of a boiled lobster; but he couldn't for the life of him tell what was the matter. Then his eye rested upon something white on his shirt. He picked up the garment and examined it. Ten minutes later he came slowly downstairs with a dry mustard plaster in his hand, while thunder clothed his brow.

Going up to Mrs. Cooley, he shook the plaster under her nose, and said in a suppressed voice:

"Did you put that thing in my clothes?"

"I did it for the best, John," she said, "I thought—"

"Oh, never mind what you thought. You've taken the bark clean off of my bosom, so I'm as raw as a sirloin steak, and I'll probably never be well again as long as I live. That lets you out. You play no more tricks like that on me. Now, mind me."

Then he slammed the door and went out. Mrs. Cooley doesn't know to this day exactly what effect the grasshoppers are going to have on the election.—N. W. Weekly.

Sea of Velvet Blue.

The Mediterranean sunset is one of the glories of the world. The sea is a velvet blue. When evening comes the clouds forsake the sky and the sun takes on the color of molten gold, gilding the purple waters as the great glowing disk approaches the level line of the horizon; wide waves of crimson intervene across the azure heavens, and sea and sky leap together in a vivid embrace of color. The sun vanishes, the sea turns from gold to silver, and the sky grows crystal clear. Then night falls slowly down.

When Anyone Is Ill.

Don't forget, if you have an invalid in the house, that, before taking any meal up to him, it is always wise to ascertain if he is ready for it. It is disappointing to bring a tempting little meal, all piping hot, and find that the invalid wants his hands washed and his pillows shaken up, and various other little things attended to, and when the meal is finally tasted to have it pronounced "too cold." The thing to do is first to see that the patient is all ready, then bring the meal.

His Idea of Bonanza.

A certain man had a disastrous experience in gold mine speculations. One day a number of colleagues were discussing the subject of speculation, when one of them said to this speculator:

"Old chap, as an expert, give us a definition of the term 'bonanza.'"

'A 'bonanza,'' replied the experienced man, with emphasis, "is a hole in the ground owned by a champion liar!"

Hong-Kong's Fine Harbor.

The Hong-Kong harbor has a water area of ten miles, and is regarded as one of the finest in the world.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN CANADA.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has declared that the Canadian government will build and own the new railroad to Hudson Bay, together with the terminal docks, elevators, etc. This is one of several things which serve to draw attention to the rapid growth of the government and municipal bulletin issued by the beautiful city of Winnipeg is a firm believer in the municipal ownership of all public utilities." Port Arthur and Fort William, the twin cities at the head of Lake Superior, have long owned and operated all of their public utilities, and the mayors confidently predict a time when the profits from these will be sufficient to pay all the taxes and leave a surplus to be divided among the city's residents. New Zealand and Australia have long been adherents to the municipal ownership plan, and in general the Englis' seem to have taken to it. Possibly it is because the evils of private ownership have been more pronounced in these other countries than here. Perhaps because the government of England and English provinces is so much better administered than ours that graft does not control its institutions. Certain i. is that Canada is doing what has been denounced in this country as chimerical and impossible.

PERNICIOUS WEEK-END.

The Bishop of Durham, England, laments the fact that a "very formidable degree of English Christian life in the neglect and isolation of the Lord's Day" has set in, and blames "the pernicious custom of the week end." "The very day," he says, "when the charities of home should be in their strength, when the family should meet with special devotion for home worship, and should also meet, a family amidst other families, in the church which is the centre of the surrounding religious life—life in which the family should have a responsible part—is now too often the day for separation, indolence, irresponsible self-indulgence. The day which should give parents their best opportunity for training their children in the nurture of the Lord is never so used in countless homes of the type where forty years ago the little group would, as a matter of course, have gathered to read, sing, to say by heart the lessons and songs which link earth with heaven."

BUNCOING CITY SHARPS.

People from the country are not the only ones to be taken in by carefully managed confidence games. City commission dealers are commonly supposed to be a shrewd, alert set of business men, yet during the past year it is reckoned that the butter and egg traders alone lost, nearly $200,000 through operations of swindlers. The game is an old one but very often successful. A new firm starts up, obtains as much credit as possible, then fails, and the funds and all goods that were bought vanish from sight, leaving the creditors nothing perhaps but office furniture to show for many thousand dollars' worth of produce sold on credit. Truly, no fox is too sly to fear the trap.

NO BUTTER TRUST POSSIBLE.

Every time of high prices for butter is the occasion of a lot of silly talk in the newspapers about a butter trust. No one can organize a trust in such a product for the reason that every farmer is able to begin competition and start making butter whenever he thinks it may pay him to do so. The real cause of nine-tenths of the advance in the butter price is the higher cost of grain. Dairymen, instead of talking of a trust, are trying hard to convince themselves that there is still a little profit in the business after payin grain bills, and most of them, if asked, would express the opinion that the margin between cost and selling price is less now than in other times when butter was selling for less money per pound.

ROCKEFELLER'S VIEWS FIRST HAND.

It is interesting to know the views of Mr. John D. Rockefeller on the subject of money-making. These views have not reached us second-hand, but are from his written word, reproduced in facsimile of his handwriting on the front cover of the World's Work. Says Mr. Rockefeller, in bold red ink: "I know of nothing more despicable and pathetic than a man who devotes all the waking hours of the day to making money for the money's sake." Coming from such a source, this statement is interesting—if true.

PROVING IMMORTALITY.

Of all the queer ways of trying to prove the existence of a soul it seems to us that weighing a person at the point of death to see if anything was lost in the process reaches the limit of absurdity. That the passing soul weighed about an ounce, if it was a fact, might explain the difficulty we have in communicating with it.

THE EGG'S BIRTHDAY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Detroit Free Press, offers a very practical suggestion when it says that all eggs should be dated with the hour and day they are laid. If this were done, lots of trouble could be avoided in restaurants.

The present condition of Hayti and San Domingo shows that liberty, fraternity, and equality being proclaimed and adopted, all has not been done that must be done to establish the higher forms of civilization.

DEPOSED SULTAN'S FABULOUS WEALTH

Hidden Treasures Uncovered From Strange Nooks in the Yildiz Kiosk

SAFES CONCEALED IN WALLS

Two Chests Filled with Five Pound Notes Found—One String of Pearls Worth $350,000—There Were 500 Revolvers in Abdul's Dressing Rooms.

The announcement a few days ago that Abdul Hamid had transferred $4,500,000 to the new government of Turkey merely strengthens the common belief that the deposed monarch is the possessor of enormous wealth. In that belief a parliamentary commission is making a searching investigation of the Yildiz Kiosk to uncover the treasures hidden there, and the results already accomplished are amazing.

There have been discovered many safes hidden in the walls at various kiosks. The treasures found so far are money in gold and in notes, bonds, jewelry and other articles of value. Abdul Hamid's wealth is estimated at $150,000,000. A safe contained statements of the amounts deposited by him in several financial establishments abroad.

Two chests were found filled with five-pound notes, and eight traveling bags containing most valuable jewels. It is claimed that Abdul Hamid had prepared these with the idea of escape before he surrendered to the young Turks. The five-pound notes are supposed to have been to bribe the people, as he believed that everything was possible through bribes.

Up to date the government has confiscated cash belonging to Abdul Hamid, $4,000,000; and jewelry worth $3,000,000, and Abdul signed a check in Salonica giving up $400,000, thus making $7,400,000 in all, and there remains yet an enormous sum in his possession. Among the jewels, says Mr. H. Hagopian, in a Constantinople letter to the Boston "Transcript," was found a string of pearls worth $350,000, a gift from the Persian shah when he visited Constantinople. Each bead is larger than a dove's head. There are three statues of the fallen sultan in different poses. A lamp of ivory resembling a tree, an ivy wound around it, is a magnificent object of art valued at $25,000. This was donated to Ratib Pasha, the former governor of Hidjaz.

In the ex-sultan's dressing rooms the commission found one thousand shirts, almost all of silk; forty fezes, all specially made at the imperial shops in Hereke; two hundred costumes and uniforms, hundreds of silken handkerchiefs, shoes and other articles. Most astonishing it was when 500 revolvers were found there alone, almost a pistol for each pocket. A notebook found in a pocket contained the numbers of 9,000 shares of the Bagdad railway, thus confirming the assertion made that the ex-sultan was bribed to grant the concession of the line.

The fallen sultan was proprietor of farms, forests, lands, mines, houses, khans and salt works. After the proclamation of the constitution the mines were transferred to the state. These numbered twenty and brought an annual income of $1,500,000. The farms are many, it is estimated more than 1,500 pieces of land. The crown forests are in the valleyets of Castamoni, Civas and Salonica. They cover an area of 250,000 hectares. There are vast lands in Bagdad, Bassora and in Syria, estimated approximately at a value of $9,500,000. All these domains, houses, apartments, khans and salt works brought an annual rent to Abdul Hamid of exactly $5,000,000.

Search for the Yildiz treasures will be continued for a long time to come. In a box the investigating commission found 5,000 keys and this made it think that there are many unlocked closets of hidden wealth.

A Quiet Rebuke.

An "object admonition" like the one described by Mr. Warren Lee Goss in his article, "Campaigning to no Purpose," published in Johnson's "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," is often more efficacious than storms of reproach.

One day the colonel of the regiment noticed a soldier on parade wearing a badly soiled pair of gloves.

"Corporal," said the officer, "why do you set the men such a bad example as appearing before them in dirty gloves? Why is it?"

"I've had no pay, sir, since I entered the service," returned the corporal. "I can't afford to have them done up."

The colonel drew from his pocket a pair of gloves, spotlessly white. Handing them to the corporal, he said, quietly, "Put these on. I washed them myself."

It was an unforgotten lesson to the whole regiment.

Death from Sunburn.

A gun fires only a few feet into the water, but the terrific electric sun ray bores right down into old ocean fifteen hundred feet. Such tremendous power can seriously injure. Death has come from sunburn of more than two-thirds of the skin's surface of the human body, the death burn coming from shock, injury and putting the skin out of business. Similar death has been caused by goldfoiling, gilding or painting with gelatin the whole body of actors and masqueraders.

TOO HIGH.

The Way was Long and the Hunger Great But—"Principles is Principles"

The New York Tribune says that an old man boarded a train at a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, carrying in one hand an umbrella tied up with a shoe string, and in the other an old valise that looked as if it might have been with Lee at Appomattox. He sat down near the door, deposited his property beside him, and beckoned to a train boy who was just then passing with a basket.

"Got anything ter eat, young feller?"

"Sandwiches — ham, chicken and tongue."

"Are they fresh?"

"Certainly."

"There ain't no 'certainty' about it," objected the old man. "The sandwich business is mighty ticklish in hot weather."

"They're fresh," said the boy, impatiently, "only been made an hour."

"I'd rather like a chicken sandwich if I knowed I wouldn't draw a wing."

"No wings, sir; all clear meat."

"'Spose you let me see one of them sandwiches."

"Can't, sir; they're all wrapped up. Take one?"

"How much do you ask for 'em?"

"Ten cents."

"I don't want a dozen; how much for one?"

"Ten cents."

"Great day 'n mornin'!" gasped the old man. "Ten cents for two bites of bread an' a smell of chicken. I'm hungry enough to eat a pickaxe, but I'm game, an' I tell you what, before I pay ten cents for one little sandwich, I'll set here and roll my eyes and swoller, all the way to Boylermer."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

First Boarder (dismally)—Well, I see we're going to have spinach again to-morrow.

Second Boarder—How can you tell?

First Boarder—Why, the hired man is out there cutting the front lawn.

A Comfortable Seat.

A certain stately, middle-aged lady has the habit of adding on to her sentences phrases out of their natural order, thereby not infrequently electrifying her hearers. Recently she was greatly surprised to have the following simple statement of hers greeted with shouts of laughter: "When I arrived at the house, there was the minister sitting on a chair and three ladies."

Too True.

"No one understands me!" he groaned; "no one on earth."

It is the old story wrung from many a tortured, youthful heart. The sufferer is generally mistaken, but the pain is no less poignant. Yet in this instance the man's complaint was true. Nobody on earth could understand him.

For he was an announcer of trains at the Union Depot.

Their Latest Game.

A busy mother who was distracted by the noise in the nursery hastened to the room and said to her little daughter:

"Minnie, what do you mean by shouting and screaming? Play quietly, like Tommy. See, he doesn't make a sound."

"Of course he doesn't," said the little girl. "That is our game. He is papa coming home late, and I am you."

A Politician.

"I'm afraid I'll never be able to teach you anything, Maggie," was the despairing utterance of a Trenton woman to a new Irish domestic. "Don't you know that you should always hand me notes and cards on a salver?"

"Sure, mum, I knew," answered Maggie, "but I didn't know you did."

Fierce, All Right.

"Now," said the teacher, who had been describing the habits of bears, "what is the fiercest animal in the polar regions, Johnny?"

"Why-er-er," stammered Johnny.

"Come, don't you remember? The pol—"

"Oh, sure! The pole cat."

Wanted a Pusher.

"What did the new neighbors come to borrow now?"

"They wanted the lawn mower."

"Is that all?"

"That was all they spoke about, but I think from the day they stood around they liked to have borrowed my husband to run it."

An Observant Youth.

Sunday-school Teacher—What was Adam's punishment for eating the forbidden fruit, Johnnie?

Johnnie (confidently)—He had to marry Eve.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

JUDGING FROM APPEARANCE.

International Bible Lesson for Oct. 3, '09. (Acts 21: 17-22: 19).

For some years, while Paul was on his travels as an itinerant preacher, his foes were not able to do more than drive him from place to place by stirring up the populace against him, but at length their hour of vengeance came. Paul returned to Jerusalem, and as his custom was went into the temple itself to worship his God and the God of his fathers.

A Temple Mob.

Now it was well known that Paul had taught that the Jewish rite of circumcision was no longer binding on Christians, that it was not essential to salvation, that it amounted to nothing one way or the other, and on this visit to the city of Jerusalem, he had as associates some men who were known to have refused to submit to it. This was enough to kindle their smouldering wrath into a flame. Consequently when these zealots recognized Paul in the temple, they jumped at the conclusion that he had brought his companions into that Holy Place for the express purpose of showing his contempt for their faith and disregard of their feelings. Instantly the worshiping congregation was transformed into a howling mob. With shrieks and curses they rushed upon the peaceful intruder with the intention of assassination then and there. In their zeal for their religion they would have spilt the blood of the apostle upon the sacred pavement itself. But the Roman guard, embodied and authorized law, charged the howling rioters, rescued the prisoner, and dragged him away from the would-be lynchers to a place of safety. It was a narrow escape, and it was all the more dramatic from the fact that there was not the slightest reason for it; the whole thing was based on a misconception of the truth, a supposition merely. The enemies of Paul put this and that together, drew certain inferences, came to certain conclusions, and the mob was the result. Appearances were against him, that is all.

Mean Suspicions.

But Paul was not the only man who has had to suffer through the mean suspicions of others. Since the world began, and society was organized it has been the lot of man to be subject to criticism, unjust and foundationless. Hearts have been broken, homes have been disrupted, and communities scandalized, by suppositions stated as facts, suspicions reported as verities, appearances, where evil is taken for granted, the evil existing only in the perverted mind of the disturber of the peace.

The writings of Christ and the apostles contain numerous warnings against unjust and baseless conclusions. "Judge not from appearances but judge righteous judgment." "Judge not, that ye be not judged," "Charity thinketh no evil." With such warnings as these the Scriptures abound. Without any thought of the serious consequences likely to follow, reputations are torn into tatters, characters are blackened, and life-structures destroyed. It is not necessary to repeat a tale of suspicious appearances. A shrug of the shoulder may be all that is necessary, a wink of the eye, or an arching of the eyebrow may be as damaging as an affidavit. When the avalanche is poised just off the balance a single movement may send it into the valley on its errand of destruction.

Out of Whole Cloth.

In Paul's case, there was absolutely not a grain of truth in the accusation of his enemies. It was made out of whole cloth. He had not done, nor had he the least intention of doing, what they charged against him. It was wholly manufactured. He was simply under suspicion, and being such his most devout acts were open to criticism and the subject of misinterpretation. His enemies were bound to impute evil to him whatever he did, and they only waited the favorable moment to fire the train which led to the prepared explosive. And though entirely innocent this temple riot resulted in putting the apostle under arrest, and making him a prisoner probably for the balance of his life. From that hour, he was in the grip of the Roman law, a grip which did not relax its hold until the headsman's axe liberated the spirit of the dauntless missionary of the cross. And it all came about, because, while this man was in the line of duty, some unknown, sneaking, suspicious, fanatical Jew started a cry one day in the temple at Jerusalem, that a heretic was polluting that holy place by bringing into it some uncircumcised Gentiles. Paul on the contrary was engaged in performing an old-fashioned, orthodox Jewish vow, for the express purpose of disarming suspicion and relieving the minds of those who had already begun to judge him by appearances.

THE NEWEST SEA FOOD

California Abalones Said to Be More Delicate Than Oysters.

The abalone of the California coast, famous for its brilliant shell, is the latest addition to the list of sea foods. According to the Wide World Magazine, the abalone is a clean feeder, so that its flesh is superior in soundness and wholesomeness to that of the oysters and other marine creatures which live near shore in water contaminated by many impurities.

The weight of a fairly large fresh abalone is two pounds, of which all but half a pound is good meat, the shell being very light. The meat is nutritious, being highly albuminous, like that of clams, oysters, lobsters and shell fish generally. Albumen is one of the chief elements of nutrition in milk, cheese, eggs, etc.

The flesh as it comes from the shell is too tough to be eaten, whether uncooked, boiled, stewed or fried. The toughness used to be partly eliminated by pounding and hammering it, but this did not render the meat really tender. No matter how long it may be boiled the fish remains hard.

After many experiments a San Franciscan named J. W. Gayetty discovered that if the abalone is killed by electricity its flesh is rendered soft and succulent like that of an oyster. A company uses his method at an abalone canning factory in San Luis Obispo county.

This company owns several roomy, seaworthy boats, each carrying two Japanese divers, one of whom goes down for three or four hours and is then relieved by the other. The diver tears the abalones, with moss and seaweed attached to them, from the rocks and sends up the shells as rapidly as possible. Under ordinary conditions he can send up a ton of abalones in an hour. As soon as the boat comes to shore the abalones, if not wanted at once in the cannery, are thrown into a tank of salt water, the bottom of which is strewn with rocks, so as to resemble the floor of the ocean, and are kept there till they are wanted.

The flesh and juice of the abalone are treated together and the product acquires a flavor more delicate than that of the oyster. This abalone food may be stewed or fried, while the juice makes a good broth, soup or appetizer. It is relished by invalids. The leading hotels of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland and other California cities have "abalone chowder" on their bills of fare, and there are many delicious ways of cooking the prepared flesh.

When Her Turn Came.

The Journal had taken on a "woman editor," whose duty was to look after the "Woman's Page." Space being scarce in the "local room," a desk was given her in the managing editor's room, directly adjoining. For a week or two no fault was found with her work, but one morning the managing editor said to her:

"Miss Penfield, your style of writing is a little too terse and epigrammatic for the needs of your department. You must study expansion."

"Very well, Mr. Ringgold," she answered. "I will try.

Thereafter her work appeared to give entire satisfaction, for there was no further criticism. About six months later, however, the managing editor, after a morning spent in working at his desk, suddenly wheeled in his chair and said:

"Miss Penfield, I want a wife. I want you. Will you marry me?"

"Mr. Ringgold," she responded, with a mocking smile, "that is rather terse and epigrammatic. Don't you think you ought to study expansion a little?"

Wasted Time.

Mrs. Newrich was growing accustomed to power. She enjoyed it, and was irritated when any one presumed to differ from her in opinion. When the sailing-party of which she had been a member landed on the shores of the lake, rain-soaked and frightened, Mrs. Newrich was the only one who cared to talk.

"It could all have been avoided if that captain had done as I told him," she said, between the chattering of her teeth, as the party stood huddled under a small shelter.

"When I saw that cloud coming from that corner of the lake, I said to him: 'I think you'd better make straight for home, and not spend any more time tacking'; but he paid no more attention than as if I hadn't spoken!"

A Family Name.

A new boy had made his appearance in the schoolroom, and Miss Adair, the teacher, summoned him to her desk. 'Do you expect to come to school here regularly?" she asked him.

"Yes'm."

"Where do you live? Are you in this district?"

"I guess so. I live down this street 'bout four blocks."

"What is your name?"

"Martin Luther Hicks.'

"Martin Luther?" said the teacher. "I presume Martin, you know for whom you were named?"

"Yes'm," answered the boy, brightening up. "I was named after me uncle on me mother's side. He keeps a liv'ry stable."

An Army and Navy Standby.

Friar's balsam (compound tincture of benzoin) and witch hazel for many years have been a standby in armies and navies for the treatment of abrasions and sunburns, and either remedy should be mixed with cool water which has been boiled and sterilized. This can be dabbled on the skin with cotton in a commonsense way.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909

JUSTICE AS SHE IS RUN.

Polander Who Runs Booze Joint in Real Name and Justice Office Under American Name.

The Mt. Carmel *Item* says: Charles Krieger is a justice of the peace in Coal township. He holds a liquor license under his Polish name, but the commission as justice for the unexpired term of William Lloyd, now county treasurer, was issued under his English name. He has a very neat office, elaborately fitted, having, it is alleged, paid Mr. Lloyd $2,500 for the furniture. Last week a fellow bought a hat in Ludes' store at Shamokin. When he got home he found that the hat was broken, and he attempted to return it to the dealer. But Mr. Ludes was busy, and told him to "come tomorrow." The fellow brought suit before Justice Kriger. The 'squire heard the case throughout, and then remarked, "Ludes, you pay $12.40, fine and costs." Ludes yelled, "I won't pay it; I will go to court." Said the 'squire: "The h—l you won't; what for you think I work?" All of which indicates that he is on to the job.

THE GREAT BLOOMSBURG FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society which will be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., October 11, 13, 14 and 15, marks the 55th milestone in the prosperous journey of success of this splendid exposition. While the management is ever alert for all that pertains to the excellence and success of the Fair, still special pains are being taken that this year's event shall be of unusual merit and excellence. There will be mammoth displays in every department, excellent special attractions, a clean and entertaining Midway with the latest novelties, a splendid program of races, the best band and music, all combining to make this the most complete and popular fair in Central Pennsylvania. Everybody needs an outing at this most delightful season of the year, and this is a very cheap, easy and pleasant place to get it. Make your arrangements to attend the Old Home Week at the Big Fair.

9-23-3t.

Shamokin papers expect that the next census will show a population of 35,000 for that town.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Lawyers are a necessary evil," says the Williamsport *News*, which declaration leads the Altoona *Tribune* to the defense of barristers with this tribute: "Nowhere else have we found warmer friends or more steadfast allies for the right cause, and if the lawyers were suddenly taken out of the world a very considerable vacancy would be apparent."

Feeling the need of more cash with which to pay schools, Judges' salaries and other current expenses, State Treasurer Sheatz has drafted from 70 non-active depositories of State funds $300,000, representing 20 per cent. of the State deposit. This is the second draft of the year, the other having been made last winter. Almost all of the school districts have been paid for the present school year.

James Dailey, an iron worker at Danville, Saturday afternoon was arrested and committed to jail for the non-payment of tax. The arrest was made at the instance of the retiring tax receiver, J. P. Bare, of that place. Dailey owes three years' tax. When approached on the subject of tax his attitude was not of the sort to inspire confidence in the tax receiver and the man's arrest followed.

It has developed in a series of records, that former Senator J. Donald Cameron never qualified as a member of the Quay Monument Commission, having neither filed his oath nor lifted the commission, the latter being still held at the State Department.

Commissioners Lane and Moody both lifted their commissions on August 1, 1905. As they were not confirmed by the extra session of the Legislature their commissions expired with that session, and they were not reappointed.

Karl Bitter, the sculptor, did not turn up to take the Quay statue out of hock and put it in the Capitol rotunda, and it remains in cold storage.

An outbreak of diphtheria is causing anxiety in the Second ward of Danville. At present the disease seems to be spreading in spite of the precautions usually employed. Because of new cases it has been found necessary to fumigate school rooms on several occasions. Diphtheria has been lurking in Danville for some months. A member of the school board expressed grave concern and declared that in his opinion the rules and regulations controlling intercourse with the infected families were not rigid enough.

The public will learn with great satisfaction that the Reading railroad has started a campaign against illegal car riders and proposes to arrest and punish every one apprehended, says the Milton *Standard*. These offenders are a menace to the public in that their presence on trains is responsible for many accidents that occur and the attendant loss of life and property. Criminals of all classes use the freights to get from one point to another. They not only afford them increased opportunity to rob and commit all manner of crimes but to escape after they have been committed. The railroad company is not only doing a good thing for itself but for the public when it set about to break it up.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SEPTEMBER COURT.

[Continued from 1st page]

sented that through Madden's intemperate habits the family had been broken up, his wife had been obliged to leave him and he was insolvent. A rule was granted returnable October 9, at 11 o'clock.

W. H. Rhawn, Esq., presented a petition of L. C. Mensch, trustee of Mary R Leader, a weak minded person, asking for a sale of the real estate situate in Bloomsburg. The petition represented that it would be to Mrs. Leader's interest to sell the same. The Court will hear the matter Oct. 9.

In the estate of Isaac Klingerman, late of Beaver township, a petition was presented by B. F. Zarr, Esq., for a sale of the real estate. The Court fixed the 9th of October for the hearing.

In the estate of H. C. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, the auditor was continued to report Monday, October 4th.

In the partition proceedings of the estate of Abraham Stine, deceased, the inquest was continued, on motion of C. A. Small, Esq.

In the estate of Catherine Miller, deceased, the order of sale was continued on motion of Wm. Chrisman.

In the divorce proceedings of Freda Rabb Hall vs. Walter Townsend Hall, on motion of Clinton Herring, Esq., the master was continued to make report the first Monday in November.

Heller vs. Heller, divorce. A. W. Duy, Esq., is cont nued as master to make report the first Monday of October, 1909.

In re petition to vacate road in Scott township, beginning near residence of the late James Shew. On motion of John G. Harman, Esq., the order to viewers is continued, to report the first Monday in December.

Upon an agreement between the attorneys in the case, the hearing in the injunction proceedings of The Locust Mountain Coal Co. vs. The Roaring Creek Water Company, the preliminary injunction was continued until the argument of the case.

Upon motion of C. C. Yetter, Isaiah Ohl who had been summoned as a juror was excused.

In the divorce proceedings of Lewis Klingerman vs. Ida Klingerman a motion was made for the appointment of a Master.

T. J. Vanderslice, Esq., presented his report as Auditor in the estate of Martha L. Hartman, deceased, for confirmation nisi.

In the matter of the ejectment suit of Minnie A. Vansickle vs. Bradley Hess, W. C. Johnston, Esq., presented his report as referee which was confirmed nisi.

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NEXT ARBOR DAY.

Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has appointed Friday, October 22, as the fall Arbor Day.

Hidden Wealth of India.

It is estimated that $1,500,000,000 in gold, and perhaps as much in silver, is hidden away in the Hindu stockings. Vast quantities of the precious metals are known to be kept in the form of personal ornaments. From time immemorial India has been a reservoir into which the precious metals have flowed from all quarters of the globe, only to disappear from statistics. Could the idle wealth be drawn upon the effect on the industrial and commercial life of the country would be very great. It is, therefore, a matter of concern to try to turn India's dormant capital to active use. It may be impossible to do it. The Orient mind views everything in a way incomprehensible to westerners. But if only a tithe of the concealed hoards of India were vitalized a new aspect might be given to the conditions of life in England's great eastern empire.

Peculiar Form of Graft.

Edwin F. Marvin, conductor of the national division of the Sons of Temperance, was discussing in Bridgeport, Conn., a flagrant piece of bribery. "Bribery, like a worm in fruit," he said, "spoils all it enters. And what won't it enter? A temperance society in the middle west once had a splendid lecturer, a reformed drunkard. This lecturer, after a year or so, was discharged. An admirer asked why he had been released, and the society's president answered: 'Don't you remember how he continually referred to the irrestible seductions of a certain brand of beer, attributing his downfall to it? Well, it turns out that the brewer paid him a quarter for every time he rang in the beer's name.'"

Farm Machinery.

The farmers of this country buy annually over $100,000,000 worth of farm machinery.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

HOT APPLICATIONS FOR KILLING BORERS.

A York county fruit grower wrote to State Zoologist Surface, Harrisburg, inquiring whether he had any experience in applying boiling water around peach trees to kill the borers. Professor Surface replied:

"I beg to state that I have not used water alone, but I have used a boiling hot solution of caustic soda in water, and I find that this does the work when used in the proportion of about one ounce of caustic soda or washing soda in each gallon of boiling water. A quart of this should be poured around the base of each tree after cleaning away the dirt and gum. A quart of boiling hot water around each tree would not injure it, neither do I think that it would kill the borer. More than this might prove injurious, but I do not know, as I have not tried it. It is my opinion that boiling water alone will not kill borers.

"The best thing I have found is to remove the dirt around the trunks of the trees to a depth of perhaps two inches, doing this from the middle to the latter part of June, and spray or wash the trunk to a height of one to two feet and down to the base of the tree as low as possible, using thick boiled lime-sulphur wash, with a sediment of lime in it, and then replace the soil to its former level. This method in my orchards this year has resulted in less than one per cent. of the trees being infested with borers."

APPLE LEAF RUST.

A box, containing fruit and leaves taken from an apple tree, of the Summer Rambo variety, was sent from Perry county, to Professor H. A. Surface, for an explanation as to the cause of the red rust with which both fruit and leaves were covered.

Professor Surface wrote in reply: "I have received and examined the apple leaves which you sent to us, and find these leaves infected with the Apple Leaf Rust. This disease, in order to come to perfection, must live part of the year on one kind of plant and part of the time on another. The red cedar, which is one species of juniper, is known as the alternating host. Thus, if the red cedar trees be cut down in your neighborhood, it will help to suppress this pest. It sounds at first like nonsense, to say that the destruction of red cedar trees will help to prevent apple pests; but this particular fungus disease, known as Rust or 'Red Rust of the Apple,' cannot exist throughout the year without having a season in which it lives on the red cedar in the form of a little brown or dark ball often seen thereon, and commonly called 'cedar apples.' During a favorable time in summer, little long filaments come out of these cedar balls, or apples, and produce a dust, which consists really of great numbers of spores or microscopical seeds. These are carried by the wind to the leaves and fruit of the apple trees, where they penetrate the tissue and cause the disease you have seen. Spraying apple trees with Bordeaux mixture would also be found efficient in preventing this disease and preserving the health of leaf and fruit."

Work has been begun on the fine new residence of William Lowenberg on West Fourth street. John Gorrey is putting in the foundation.

HOTEL KERNAN
European Plan. Absolutely Fireproof.
in the heart of the business section of
BALTIMORE, MD.

Luxurious Rooms, Single and En suite
With or Without Baths, $1 Per Day Up.
Palatial Dining Rooms. Unsurpassed Cuisine
Shower and Plunge in Turkish Baths Free to Guests.
JOSEPH L. KERNAN, - Manager.
Send for Booklet.

9-30-6m.

The R. E. Hartman Store
Bloomsburg, Pa.

New Goods
At New Prices

Everything in this advertisement has just arrived and our prices will show the power of spot cash buying. Many items are in small quantities and cannot be duplicated at these prices.

10c. Embroidery. The kinds we have been asking 15 cents and 18 cents for are here now at 10 cents a yard.

5c. Lace and Embroidery. 1000 yards of new lace and embroidery at the lowest prices you have ever seen for qualities equal to these.

25c. Shirts, Men's and Boys' shirts in light and dark madras and percale at less than cost of making.

5c. Men's Half Hose. 300 pairs Men's black socks at half the price usually asked.

10c. Hose Supporters. Women's Military Hose Supporters in all colors.

10c. Children's Waists and Drawers. Muslin waists and drawers in all sizes to start with, well made and much under price,

Infants' white shoes with black tips 10c a pair.

The R. E. Hartman Store
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
HAVE YOU SMOKED A
ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
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Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains
You Will Find a Nice Line at
W. H. BROWER'S
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

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PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
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October 6, 1909
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Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the
PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.
Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.
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